National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

# Clinical symptoms, treatment and outcome of highlands malaria in Eldoret (2420 m a.s.l.) and comparison to malaria in hyper-immune population in endemic region of Southern Sudan

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**Abstract:**

Malaria should not be present in altitudes more than 1,800 m a.s.l. However due to global warming, highlands malaria (HM) occurs up to 2,000 m. The purpose of this study is comparison of clinical picture and prognosis of HM and compare it to malaria in endemic region of southern Sudan (endemic malaria - EM) among hyper-immune population.

**Source:** Ask your librarian to help locate this item.

## Resource Description

**Exposure :**

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Unspecified Exposure

**Geographic Feature:**

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Other Geographical Feature

**Other Geographical Feature :** highlands

**Geographic Location:**

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

**Non-United States:** Africa

**African Region/Country:** African Country

**Other African Country:** Sudan

**Health Impact:**

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Infectious Disease

**Infectious Disease:** Vectorborne Disease

**Vectorborne Disease:** Mosquito-borne Disease

**Mosquito-borne Disease:** Malaria

**Medical Community Engagement:** ☑

resource focus on how the medical community discusses or acts to address health impacts of climate change

A focus of content

**Resource Type:** ☑

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article

**Timescale:** ☑

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified